

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

Grand Electoral Triumph for the National Democracy.

M. GAMBETTA.

The Coming Man, with Bonapartism and Orleansism Crushed.

THE PORTE.

Austro-Russian Imperialism in Sympathy with the Sultan.

ITALY INSULTED.

Greeks Groaning Under a Load of Ottoman Taxation.

ALFONSO AND CARLOS.

Spanish Royalism Stamping Out the Pretender.

CARNIVALISM AND AMERICANISM.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL VOTE AT THE GENERAL ELECTION—A GRAND AND GENERAL TRIUMPH FOR REPUBLICANISM.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 21, 1876.

The republican triumph in the Assembly elections is more complete than the most sanguine republican partisans expected. The republicans, with the exception of a few, will command a majority amounting to almost two-thirds of the lower house. Nearly all the official candidates have been beaten.

DEMOCRACY IN THE CITIES.

The republicans triumph, without exception, in all the large cities. M. Gambetta has carried five seats and M. Louis Blanc three.

GAMBETTA'S PARTY STRENGTH.

Half the republicans returned are radical Gambettists, following the ex-dictator blindly.

THE BONAPARTISTS CRUSHED.

The Bonapartists were cruelly crushed. Baron Haussmann is beaten in Paris; also M. Raoul Duval, M. Rouher's rival, the Prince of Wagram; M. Burigny, the late Emperor's equerry; M. Estancelin, Emperor Eugène's Secretary, Prince Napoleon and many others of the imperialist stripe were also beaten.

ROUCHER RUNS IN.

M. Rouher carried three seats.

THE PARTY MUSTER.

The Bonapartists' strength in the Chambers will be about fifty.

BUFFET OUT IN THE COLD.

Minister Buffet having been beaten in four constituencies, and left out in the cold, will be forced to resign. It is the first instance recorded of a French premier not getting a seat at a general election, and the failure is looked upon as a just recompense for his underhand backsliding policy.

DEFAUCES AND DECEASES.

Ministers Dufaure and Decazes were elected by unimportant constituencies.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW.

Much balloting will be necessary, but the general result of the elections may be thus summarized:—A change of Ministry, and a liberal policy on the part of the government.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Gambetta Premier at an early day.

HIS SPLENDID MANAGEMENT.

M. Gambetta's conduct was splendid throughout the entire campaign, and the victory is due to his tact, energy and admirable organization. The republican party was never before so completely organized. All the candidates whom Gambetta opposed in Paris and the large cities were beaten; all his supporters were returned.

ORLEANSISM DISMAYED.

Dismay prevails among the Orleansists, who have been totally routed.

THE BOURSE IN SYMPATHY WITH THE PEOPLE.

There is a rise in the funds in the Bourse, the first time in the history of the country after a republican success.

THE NATION RESOLVED.

France is evidently resolved to establish the Republic, feeling that she has in Gambetta a statesman who is trustworthy, strong and judicious.

GENERALLY PEACEFUL.

The elections passed off quietly everywhere, save in Corsica and Arignon; but there is great excitement to win in Paris.

A NEW MINISTRY LOOKED FOR.

The resignation of the Cabinet is expected to take place within the week, the formation of a new one, with Duke Decazes, and MM. Dufaure, Leon Say and Renault in the Ministry to follow immediately.

PARTY CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELECTED.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Evening.

Returns have been received from 499 electoral districts.

The candidates known to be elected in the districts heard from number 395 and are classified as follows:—

Republicans..... 187
Conservative republicans..... 71
Bonapartists..... 59
Legitimists..... 20
Conservatives..... 20
Constitutionalists..... 13
Radicals..... 27

Second ballots will be necessary in 104 districts.

REPUBLICANS.

Among the Bonapartists elected are the Duc de Delfino and MM. Anré, Leveret, Chetevon and Machan.

CATHOLIC CHURCHMEN.

Among the Catholics are MM. Kaller and Pichon.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS.

Among the republicans are MM. Balthom, Bernal and Bert.

AGAINST GAMBETTA.

M. Leon Gambetta was beaten at Arignon.

M. Rouher was successful at Bastia, in Corsica.

PORTNATH AND UNFORTUNATE CANDIDATES.

M. Buffet, the Vice President of the Council, is de-

feated in the Department of Oise. It is not known whether he is elected for Castel Sarrazin in Turin-Garonne, where he was also a candidate.

M. Buffet is elected in Var by his republican competitor.

M. Rouher is elected from Clermont.

According to present advices M. Naguet fails to secure a seat.

Ladur Motjan, radical, is elected from the Department of Drome.

Marselles and Lyons have elected several extreme republicans.

Toulouse has returned two Bonapartists, yet Nimes M. Baragone, the Under Secretary of State in the Duke of Brogho's Ministry, is defeated.

M. Waddington is elected. His constituency is not given.

In the Department of Nord M. Florent, republican, defeats the Marquis of Harrincourt, the late President of the Council General.

Montreuil returns M. Hamille, a Bonapartist, unopposed.

St. Omer returns M. Devaux, a republican, unopposed.

M. Douroux was a *sans profit* under M. Leon Gambetta's government, and a former editor of the *Progres du Nord*.

CALVIA.

At Calais, M. Poincy, republican, polled 5,274 votes; M. Dussausy, the Bonapartist outgoing deputy, 4,537; M. Delahaye, conservative republican, 2,510.

BOULOGNE.

Boulogne elects M. Achille Adam, Bonapartist, the outgoing deputy.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS AT THE CLOSE.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Night.

Many republicans were elected even in Brittany and the Pas-de-Calais, the former hitherto a legitimist and the latter a Bonapartist stronghold.

Minister Dufaure was elected by a large majority in Mareennes.

It is now ascertained that a republican candidate defeated the Duc Decazes in Aveyron.

The former Ministers, MM. de Fourton and Mathien Bodet, are elected, but the names of their constituencies are not yet reported.

MM. Granier de Cassagnac and Paul de Cassagnac are both elected in the Department of Gers.

M. Ricard, of the Left Centre, is defeated.

AT VERSAILLES.

All the Deputies elected by Versailles are republicans.

It is now positively known that M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, has been defeated in all the four constituencies which he contested.

HAUSSMANN CRUSHED.

Baron Haussmann has written a letter declaring it useless to prolong the struggle in the first arrondissement of Paris, the success of the Bonapartists being impossible.

REPUBLICAN JUBILATION.

The republican journals are jubilant.

HOPE AND DESPAIR.

The Bonapartists organs profess to think that the radical victory will eventually bring the cause of the Empire and express pleasure at the result. They endeavor to prove that even conservatives favoring republican principles have everywhere been defeated and radicalism is triumphant.

The tone of the Roman Catholic journals is particularly despondent.

BUFFET REJECTED AT ALL POINTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1876.

M. Buffet has not been elected anywhere so far as heard from. The *Standard's* special despatch to the effect that he had been returned for the Department of Bourges is not yet confirmed.

HE RESIGNS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Evening.

M. Buffet, the Vice President of the Council, has placed his resignation in the hands of President MacMahon.

It is believed the President will request him to retain his office until the convocation of the Chambers.

OUR FLAG ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1876.

The United States store ship supply has arrived at Civita-Vecchia.

ENGLAND.

THE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS AND PRICES—

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1876.

The *Mark Lane Express*, issued this morning, has the following in its report of the British corn market:—

The severe frost, of which we wrote last week, was quickly succeeded by a rapid thaw, and trade, which was improving slightly, has relapsed into inactivity.

At Paris the market has taken the same course, but as it advanced more during the frost it yielded more readily with the return of mild weather. In two or three days four rose nearly three francs. It looked like the commencement of a steady reaction, but the advance was almost wholly lost within three days. The abundance of home supplies after the poor crop is equally remarkable in France as in England. Not less remarkable is the fact that the stock of flour in Paris is much larger than last year. Notwithstanding its large crop there, even more than here, the supplies since the harvest have largely consisted of old wheat, and probably explains in great part the comparative low price of home-grown wheat.

THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES PURCHASE APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT—DIBELLA'S REPLY TO THE GLADSTONE-LOWE OBJECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Night.

In the House of Commons to-night, debate took place upon the vote for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

Messrs. Lowe and Gladstone criticized the transaction. Their principal objection was the extravagant remuneration allowed the Rothschilds. The government could not have been aware when they bought the shares that they only carried ten votes. Mr. Gladstone pointed out the great risk England ran by abandoning her position as a champion of the interests of Europe to become the champion of her own selfish interests. He said that he did not understand what benefit the country would gain by holding the shares.

Mr. Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied the government were perfectly aware at the time of the purchase of the shares that they only carried ten votes.

Mr. Dimsdale said he thought the discussion showed unmistakably that if Mr. Gladstone had been in office the shares would not have been purchased. He defended the Rothschild bargain on the ground that it was necessary to act promptly. He did not recommend the purchase as a financial investment, but as a political measure calculated to strengthen the Empire.

The vote was agreed to.

SERIOUS DAMAGES AGAINST THE INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21, 1876.

The owners of the Italian bark I. Mills, Captain Del Balso, recently sued the Inman Steamship line for \$54,000 as compensation for their vessel sunk by the steamer City of Brooklyn of Fastnet on Thursday night, January 6. Judgment was given against the Inman Company, with fourteen days' stay of execution, to allow an opportunity to appeal.

TURKEY.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN MONTENEGRO—

ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHIZERS ARRESTED.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, 1876.

Intelligence from Cetinje states that in consequence of the representations of the Russian and Austrian Consuls General all hope of the extension of Montenegrin territory has been abandoned.

AN AUSTRIAN LIEBSON TO WARLEN ITALIANS.

ZARA, Dalmatia, Feb. 21, 1876.

A party of Italians landed here from the Austrian Lloyd steamer recently, having in their possession passports to Montenegro.

They were arrested by the Austrian authorities and sent back to Italy, under an escort, notwithstanding the representations of the Italian Consul.

A GHOAN FROM TAX-OPPRESSOR GREEKS.

VENICE, Feb. 21, 1876.

The *Press* of this city, publishes the following:—

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs has communi-

cated to the Greek Legation of Europe the report of the Greek Consul at Larissa, Turkey, stating that notwithstanding the Sultan's firman, an increase of duties has been summarily demanded in the Province of Epirus and Thessaly, and the evidence of Christians is still rejected in the courts.

The recent trade remains a dead letter in these provinces.

THE ROMANIANS OBLIGED TO THE GREAT POWERS' RULE OF POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1876.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says in consequence of the representations of the Northern Powers, the Romanian Ministry have given a pledge to abide conscientiously by the rules laid down for Romania's political position and conduct in the international treaties, and to regulate their policy accordingly.

THE SERVANS RESOLVED TO REMAIN FIRM TO THE DEATH.

BRISBANE, Feb. 21, 1876.

The *Isok* (newspaper) publishes an article declaring no power can force Servia to be faithful to the insurgents or hold her back when the time for action arrives. The Turks are pursuing a policy of deception. The Servian people through the Skupstchina have declared in favor of war with the Turks. The popular voice must be heard. Servia must accomplish a sacred duty or succumb to moral death.

SPAIN.

ROYALIST DETAILS OF THE ARMY TRIUMPHS—

DON CARLOS SAID TO HAVE FLED TO FRANCE.

MADRID, Feb. 21, 1876.

Telegrams from the North announce that the Royalists continue their successful progress.

General Primo de Rivera has occupied the Carlist forts in Navarre.

The greater part of the Carlists' artillery at Estella was captured. The Carlists had thrown a portion over the precipices before the arrival of the royalists.

DON CARLOS SAID TO HAVE FLED—THE SITUATION AT TOLEDO.

MADRID, Feb. 21, 1876.

It is reported that Don Carlos fled into France last night.

AT TOLEDO.

The Carlist resistance at Toledo is expected to be short on account of the discouragement now prevalent among the Carlists.

THE KING'S MARCH.

King Alfonso has gone to Acconita. He will sleep to-night at Aspetia.

ESTELLA SACKED BY THE EVACUATING CARLISTS—ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE KING.

MADRID, Feb. 21, 1876.

Official bulletins announce that the Alfonsoists captured twelve cannon in Estella.

The Carlists sacked the city before the evacuation.

A SEVERE DEFEAT.

General Caserta, with seven battalions and eleven pieces, was routed near Vera by three Alfonsoist battalions.

ITALY.

THE CARNIVAL FESTS COMMENCED—THE AMERICAN DINNER POSTPONED.

NAPLES, Feb. 21, 1876.

The carnival opened yesterday without accident. It was very successful.

WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

The grand dinner contemplated by the American residents for Washington's birthday has been postponed.

AUSTRIA.

A CAUTION TO CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI—LEGISLATIVE SUPERVISION OF MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

VIENNA, Feb. 21, 1876.

The Austrian government has requested Cardinal Ledochowski not to continue his journey through Galicia, and to avoid every demonstration which might appear to be directed against neighboring friendly governments.

The Cardinal, who is now in Cracow, will proceed to Rome direct.

STATE SUPERVISION OF MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Reichsrath have passed the bill providing for the supervision of monasteries and convents in spite of the recently published protest of the Austrian episcopate.

CHINA.

THE ANCIENT COURT USAGES OF THE EMPIRE GREATLY RELAXED—FOREIGN DIPLOMATS FULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1876.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day says:—The following telegram has been received to-day from Peking, dated the 4th of February:—

"Prince Kang received the New Year's visit of the diplomatic body on the 26th of January, attended by the Presidents and Vice Presidents of all the Peking Boards.

"Thirty of the highest officials of the Empire were present.

"Next week all these dignitaries will visit each legation. This step constitutes the first departure for China, and promises improved relations in the future."

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21, 1876.

The Brazilian government has contracted with a London firm for the construction of the necessary works for supplying the city of Rio Janeiro with water, at a stipulated cost of \$10,000,000.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 21, 1876.

Captain General Jovellar left for the Cinco Villas yesterday and arrived at Colon in the evening.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDER.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY IN THE JONES MURDER CASE—A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR JONES—EXCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

MANCHUNK, Pa., Feb. 21, 1876.

Manchunk has been the scene of another popular excitement to-day, not like that fierce, surging emotion which prevailed in the early stages of the proceedings in the Jones murder case, but a deep and intense feeling, created by the enormity of the crime committed, and which caused the surface under the certain strains which justice is making toward the punishment of criminals. The counsel for Doyle, who allowed his case to go to the jury without an examination of witnesses, made a motion for a new trial after the conviction for murder in the first degree, and to day was fixed upon by the Court to hear the argument why sentence should be suspended and a review of the case be granted. This morning a telegram was received from Mr. Bartholomew, one of Doyle's counsel, asking for a further postponement on the part of the Court, giving as a reason Charles Albright and Allen Craig on the part of the Commonwealth. Judge Dreher remarked that he saw no good cause for further delay and should dispose of the case when the Court assembled at two o'clock.

The announcement that the prisoner would receive his sentence travelled rapidly over the town, and soon after dinner the streets were crowded by all classes of people, who were seemingly sympathized with the condemned being apparently in a large majority. The most perfect order, however, was maintained on the thoroughfares, and the officers found no difficulty in transporting their prisoner from the jail to the court house. The court room was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of people surrounded the building, waiting in eager expectancy for the scene inside to close. Among the audience were the father and mother of the accused, who had come to hear the terrible words which were to consign their son to an ignominious death.

THE LIGHT OF THE VICTIM'S PRISONER WAS AN earnest one. Mr. Kaibler pleaded with great eloquence that the case of his client had been prejudiced to the jury by improper expressions on the part of prosecuting counsel, and further endangered by the jury having been confined during a portion of their deliberation to the custody of the unsworn officers. He was responded to by General Charles Albright and Allen Craig on the part of the Commonwealth. Judge Dreher took the affidavit upon which the motion for a new trial was based and reserved his decision until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, when the case will be disposed of.

The action of Judge Dreher to-morrow will be looked for by all classes of people with the deepest interest.

THE LATE CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUES OF THE LATE DISTINGUISHED ACTRESS AT BOSTON YESTERDAY—SIMPLE AND INTERESTING SERVICES—AN ASSEMBLY OF DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS OF THE DECEASED.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1876.

This has been a sad and interesting day in Boston, the occasion being the final obsequies over the remains of the late Charlotte Cushman in the city of her birth, childhood and greatest professional triumphs.

The services were participated in not only by the general public, but by the high officials of the State and city, the leading representatives of the profession which she adorned and hundreds of others in eminent walks of life who were wont to recognize her genius while living.

THE REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

At an early hour this morning the body was placed in a casket covered with black broadcloth and studded with silver ornaments, which rested in the parlor which Miss Cushman occupied at the Parker House.

The features retained a remarkably life-like appearance. In the hands (folded) was placed a sprig of lily of the valley, and upon the casket a cross of ivory, in which were mingled japonica blossoms. At the head of the casket stood a large and beautiful floral crown. At ten o'clock the parlor was opened to the public and a crowd of ladies and not a few gentlemen went in and viewed the remains.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

At precisely twelve o'clock the doors of the church were opened to the public at seven minutes past eleven. Two hours before the doors were opened ladies began to assemble in front of the gates and appealed to the sexton for admittance, who was assisted in preventing a rush into the church by a strong force of police. The seats in the broad aisle were reserved for the relatives and intimate friends of Miss Cushman and members of the theatrical profession and distinguished officials. The galleries were opened to the public and were speedily filled to overflowing.

THE REMAINS CONVEYED TO THE CHAPEL.

At precisely twelve o'clock the remains were placed upon the Parker House stage and the casket was placed upon a bier in front of the altar, the following gentlemen acting as pallbearers:—Hon